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MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Robeson county, on Thursday, the 11th instant, by Rev. Mr. MCGREGOR, Mr. ANGUS McDARMID and Mrs. MARGARET SHAW.

In Stockton, California, April 18, 1871, at St. John's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. JAMES L. ASKE, of New Jersey, and Miss ANNA C. ASKE, daughter of Capt. R. J. ASKE, of North Carolina, to Mr. GEORGE TILGHMAN, formerly of Maryland.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT GOLD-BORO, N. C.

AN IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!

INTENDED FOR THE INFLUENCE ON EARTH,
INCLUDING Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, and all manner of honest folks,
and the wives, sons and daughters of all such.

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Every new subscriber receives, as a GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a Calendar, and the time of holding Superior Courts in every County throughout the State.

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THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable FAMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as a VEHICLE of SOUTHERN JOURNALS. It is now in its 10th year, and a complete, accurate, various and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with much promptitude and spirit, that the paper has a large circulation.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

THE MESSENGER is fearless, frank, indomitable, ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unswerving in its denunciation of all anti-slavery and anti-slavery measures, and touching upon a wide variety of subjects, and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention, and which are prominent to State news and market reports.

CANVASERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

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Address JULIUS A. BONITZ,

Editor and Proprietor

Goldsboro', N. C.

dit-wy

mr. 3

State of North Carolina,

New Hanover County,

SUPERIOR COURT.

Edwin Reid and Jane Reid, by their Guardian

Edwin A. Keith,

vs.

James H. Brown and wife Josephine, et al.

In defendant's case, James H. Brown and wife Josephine, and Napoleon Reid, are summoned to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court, at his Office in the Courthouse in New Hanover, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871, to answer the complaint of the plaintiff. If the defendants fail to appear at that time the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of suit.

Given under my hand and seal

REAL—this the 24th day of April, 1871.

J. O. MANN,

Clerk Superior Court.

APRIL 25 12-GW

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

A. A. HARBIN..... PROPRIETOR,

JAN 14 Star copy 92-1d46mwh

J. D. PEARSALL

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(Successor to Dialogus & Greer.)

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Feb 24 w6mc

RUBERT C. J. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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dec 16 45-6w

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premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple and certain cure, which he will send to you free of charge. H. T. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

jan 13 49-w6mc

ALL KINDS OF

JOB WORK

MASTIC & EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT THE

CURRY OFFICE

Edgecombe has contributed three more convicts to the Penitentiary.

A steam saw mill, sash and blind factory, planing machine and moulding machine, have been recently put into operation in Winston.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Martha Ful, Stokes county, was recently accidentally destroyed by fire.

Four additional assistant Revenue Assessors have been appointed in the 5th Congressional District of this State.

Mr. F. P. Cavanah, of Leesville, has invented a very ingenious machine for "throsting" ax handles.

Mountain Creek Postoffice, Catawba county, has been re-opened. Wilson Gaillard, Postmaster.

William Mitchell, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Rutherfordton, died on the 21st inst.

The Penitentiary is shock full and many convicts will be received there at present.

Eleven colored Republicans and two whites, publish a card in the Carolina Spartan, withdrawing from the Radical party.

The Rutherford Vindicator announces daily accessions to the conservative ranks of honest republicans who want peace and reform.

Each of such provisions is defended by

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1871.

NO. 17

VOL. 27.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONVENTION ACT.

OPINION OF HON. B. F. MOORE.

Robert P. Waring, Esq.:

I have received yours requesting my opinion upon the question, whether the people can have the rightful power to assemble in convention and alter their constitution, unless such convention shall be called (according to the provisions in article XII of the state constitution) by the general assembly, and then "by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house?"

My opinion upon the same point has been requested by many others of my fellow-citizens.

Under such circumstances, and in view of a matter so deeply involving the great political rights of the people, I feel that it would be of great service to me to give an opinion upon the same, as far as I am able to do so without doing injury to the public.

The conclusions which I have formed upon this subject result from an undivided consideration of the "fundamental principles" of our government, which are to be found in the proposed "reforms" to the fundamental

constitution of the State.

Under the present form of our state government I hold, with the "Declaration of Rights," "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people;" that "all government, of right, originates with the people, and is founded upon their will only;" that "the people of the State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government;" and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention, and which are prominent to State news and market reports.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871.

The Confagation of Paris.

The destruction now going on in Paris can find no parallel save in the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans under Titus.—

There, as now, the besieged destroyed in their fury what the besiegers were anxious to spare. The buildings and monuments which formed one of the chief attractions of Paris are in ashes, and the fairest portions of the city are now a prey to the flames.

The heights of Montmartre and Belleville, at the Northern and Eastern extremities of the city, command it even more completely, and at closer range, than Mount Valerian on the West; and it is from these heights that the insurgents have showered their incendiary shells upon all the best-built and wealthiest quarters, while Belle-ville, St. Antoine and St. Marceau, inhabited chiefly by the laboring classes, have escaped the conflagration.

That portion of Paris which for splendor and beauty had no equal in the world, is almost utterly destroyed. The palace of the Tuilleries, first begun by Catherine de Medicis, illustrated by so many historical memories of the Bourbon kings, the National Convention, the Napoleons, is completely destroyed. The Louvre, with its galleries of paintings and statuary and its museums of Greek, Roman, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, is a loss not to France alone, but to the whole world.—

The Rue Royale and the Rue de Revoie, of palatial architecture, both leading from the Place de la Concorde, are blown up in flames, and the stately palaces just across the river have shared the same fate,

so that all large space extending from the Champs Elysees to the Place du Louvre, formerly a prospect of matchless beauty, is now a dreary area, marked only by blackened and smoking ruins.

On the left bank of the Seine, the Palace of Justice, containing all the Law Courts, and the Prefecture of Police have been burned, together with the Cour des Comptes and the Ste. Chapelle, one of the most complete and beautiful specimens of Medieval church architecture. It seems impossible that the Conciergerie and its ancient towers, between the Palais de Justice and the Prefecture and in immediate contiguity with them can have escaped.—All those buildings are on the island of "La Cite," the cradle from which Paris sprung, and were among its most precious historical relics.

Opposite the splendid *Almende* of the Louvre stood a church connected with a sinister memory—that of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. On the night of St. Bartholomew Catharine de Medicis, Charles the IX, and all their blood-thirsty minions listened for the signal of the massacre which was sounded from the belfry of that church, of which nothing now remains but ruins.

One of the buildings whose loss must fall most heavily upon Parisian trade, is the Palais Royal. It was built in the 17th century by the famous Cardinal de Richelieu, who employed in its construction the many millions which he had appropriated

death, bequeathed it to the King Louis XIV.

Known at first under the name of Palais Cardinal, it became the abode of a branch of Orleans. It consists of a vast rectangle, covering the area of several squares. One of the short sides of the rectangle was appropriated to the ducal apartments. The interior was a garden planted with avenues of ancient and stately lindens, and ornamented with statues and fountains. A range of arcades forming a covered gallery ran around the interior of the rectangle and the lower story of the buildings all around this rectangle was occupied by stores displaying the most gorgeous productions and fabrics, not only of Paris, but of the whole world. There, the most splendid diamonds and pearls of the East, and the most costly textures of Cashmere were seen side by side with the matchless cutlery of England and the gold inlaid blades and barrels of Damascus. The Palais Royal was the bazaar and emporium where all the crowd of foreigners who visit Paris were wont to make their purchases. There it was that Very and Vefour and The Trois Freres attracted their all but kindly crowds of *bous-vireaux*—and cafes glittering not only with mirrors and gold—but resplendent with the frescoes of the best modern painters, attracted their gay and elegant throngs. In that extensive building was situated also the "Theatre Francais," specially devoted to the representation of the masterpieces of the classic French Stage. All this magnificent pile is now in ashes. If the whole of Broadway, New York, were destroyed, the loss would be less than that of the Palais Royal.

Had the Prussians, in the legitimate prosecution of the operations of a siege, inflicted such desolation, how barbarous it would have been thought! Yet it is the people of Paris who have done this, with their own hands, and as it would seem out of wanton madness.

But the loss of property, immense as it is, pales into insignificance when we think of the loss of life, and the shedding of innocent blood by the infuriated fiends who have, for a time, tyrannized over the unfortunate city. The only relief that we feel in reading the fearful accounts is from knowing that the leaders of this diabolical insurrection are receiving the punishment due to their crimes, and from the hope that they will all be caught and shot in a ditch like mad dogs as they are.

JOSEPH TURNER, JR.

Decoration Day.

Yesterday was duly observed in the city as a day set apart for the decoration of the graves of the Federal dead who lie buried in the National Cemetery near the city. The occasion called out a few white citizens and some one or two hundred negroes.

These annual tributes to do honor to gallant men who sacrificed their lives at the call of their country find grateful echo in the breasts of our people. In the grave, at least, all animosities and prejudices should cease, and the memories of the country's dead should be held aloof from the strife and passions which yet divide their living comrades. While the wounds of the war are yet too painful for a mutual participation in memorial services, and time may never sufficiently heal them, each can and do pay mute respect to the feelings and sympathies of the other.

We were surprised that so few—so very

XIII., provides the way in which a Legislature, fresh from the people, may itself call a Convention; that is, by a two-thirds vote. It does not attempt to prescribe how the people could call a Convention, because that was "an inherent right" secured to them by Sec. 3 of the Bill of Rights.

Secondly. In the exercise of this "inherent right" it is manifestly proper to avoid confusion and that the Legislature should pass a bill regulating how the will of the people shall be ascertained. This has been done by the Convention Act of the last session of the Legislature, submitting the questions to each voter: "Convention?" or "No Convention?" When the people shall have answered these questions through the ballot-box, then they will have expressed their opinion whether they desire now to exercise their "inherent right" to alter the Constitution, or whether they desire to postpone.

So much for the constitutionality of the measure. It is plain and easy to be understood, and we hope the friends of the measure will take pains to explain to those who have any doubts upon the subject, so that a full expression of the will of the people may be obtained. Now as to the necessity of amending the Constitution. This instrument was adopted the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868. It has therefore been in operation over three years. Surely time enough to try it fully and see if it was adapted to our State. What has been the result? Financially the State is bankrupt. Our bonds which, at the time the Constitution was adopted, were worth from \$56 to \$60 per \$100 in the market, are now worth less than \$25 per \$100. Ordinarily, when new Constitutions are adopted, they place the State in a better position to perform all its civil and political functions, give character and tone to all its interests, and its financial position is at once advanced. But with this Constitution the effect from its very adoption has been to deteriorate the credit of the State and reduce it to a deplorable condition.

Then again, look at the Judiciary. Under the old Constitution—although it had but a short time to act after the war—our Judges were gradually bringing order out of chaos, crimes were being punished promptly, and before this time if it had continued, we should have had such a condition of things as would have secured to all classes those blessings guaranteed to them by Section 1 of the Bill of Rights—"life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness." How is it now? If we had time we should like to quote from the testimony before the Ku Klux Committee of Congress (so that "out of their own mouths they might be condemned") of members of the party which formed, adopted and has worked the present Constitution. That testimony shows that in their hands the judicial system is a failure, and if its friends pronounce its inefficiency what greater damnation could it have. Hero then, are two grand reasons for altering the Constitution. Its failure as an instrument to sustain the financial position of the State and maintain its credit, and its failure to give protection to all the people. These are the two great causes which might be pressed and will be as the cause progresses. It will be our pleasure from time to time to place these squarely before the people, as THE JOURNAL does not "give an uncertain sound" in this battle for the right of the people of North Carolina to adopt a Constitution calculated to protect their interests and bring peace and happiness.

The Recent Difficulty Between Hon. Joseph Turner and Gov. Caldwell—Care from Mr. Turner.

Yesterday's Raleigh *Sentinel* contains the correspondence which recently passed, relative to the difficulty between Mr. Turner and Governor Caldwell, to which is appended the following card from the former gentleman:

I might here close with the correspondence having given the Governor the first and last word; he has no reason to complain that the public do not properly understand the case of his friends.

The extent of my offence was this and nothing more: I published a rumor that one of his brothers had refused to accept the appointment of a postmaster in the town of Lumberton.

The card, signed by Judge Rufus, Dr. Jones, Thos. C. Esq., brothers-in-law of the Governor, whom he ventured to say would not believe me when I was not sought or asked for by me, was in this case a libel on the Governor, and I thought it was but an act of justice to him, it was more than a rebuke to the Governor, thank them for this unsought statement.

However, I did not mean to offend or injure any post master. I am not a private or personal friend of any post master.

The purpose of Mr. Caldwell was altogether political. He did not feel injured or aggrieved by my publication of the facts relative to the appointment of his brother-in-law, but rather by falsehood and base calumny, to weaken the force of what I might say in the approaching campaign. That was his purpose—notthing more.

He left the executive chair when he came into it and slandered me; he left it again when he commissioned his friend Major Hearne to receive and answer notes as he did; and he did not repeat a word until a peremptory challenge engaged a retort.

I will not pursue him into the sanctuary of the Gower, into which he has taken refuge, but hold him up to the world as void of courage as of all else, and to the shame of our country.

There is no line of prostitution to which he would not descend.

A member of the Beacher family has just returned from a visit to the South, and she frankly gives to the *Church Union* an account of what she has seen and heard. She declares, she says, in all truthfulness, that from the time she left home until her return to it, she, and the female friend who was with her, though traveling by themselves, "met everywhere, and from all classes, only kindness and attention." Everything that courtesy could do to make their journeying pleasant and comfortable was done. Two women—one an invalid—were regarded as having a special claim upon people's care and politeness. Warmed by these personal experiences, she pertinently asks whether it is well to talk of the continuance of "Southern bitterness, and animosity, and secret enmity, when two unprotected

"Northern women can pass through the States just emerging from years of war,

"and through these places where the deadly strife was fiercest, not only without

"out molestation, but with sympathy and assistance at every step?"

An intelligent Southern gentleman, in alluding to these shameless fabrications, and the base uses to which they were put, earnestly protested against the course of the Northern papers, as tending to stir up strife by publishing "fearful stories of the Ku-Klux, and of Southern violence and inhumanity." Why, he said, should those crimes and outrages which occur at the South, even when not exaggerated, be taken as a fair interpretation of the real character of the Southern people? Another spoke of the fearful record of crimes perpetrated in Northern communities and chronicled in the Northern papers, and asked whether it were not quite as unjust to judge the people of the South by the acts of lawlessness that confessedly do occur in their midst, "as it would be to prepare a list of all the murders, all the drunken fights, all the adulteries and startling robberies and murders among the Northern people, and cry, 'Look at the North! Here you may see her in her true colors!' 'Take,' he said, "the whole South through. Will you find a larger proportion of bloodshed, violence, and high-handed dishonesty, than is constantly recorded in your two great Northern cities? Is murder any less a crime at the North than at the South?

—whites participated in the procession. We take it for granted that they have not grown callous to the memories of their dead heroes, or the cause for which they sacrificed their lives. Their absence, we suppose, is rather the result of the associations and purposes with which both have been surrounded. It is wrong at all events to be the cause what it may. The selfishness and aspirations of the living should not be permitted to interfere with a proper and general observance of the services appointed in honor of the dead.

Convention—Eligibility.

DUBLIN CO., May 26th, 1871.

Dear Journal.—There are a good many of our citizens who do not understand whether or not persons laboring under disabilities (holding office prior to the war) can be allowed to vote to elect the State Convention. Our people are anxious to send their best men. Col. Wm. A. Allen, who would be the maximum capacity of our country, deserves to become a candidate, but who do you think for the Convention? Is Dr. K. H. S., Capt. A. G. Moore, etc., the men you are thinking of for the position and in them lies safety? I say that we will be a sorry bunch if we are not.

Yours ever, FORTMAN.

In reply to our correspondent, we can give the assurance that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States do not apply to members of the Convention. That Amendment applies only to holding office under the United States or under any State. Being a member of a Constitutional Convention cannot, in any way, be construed into holding an office. The body which is proposed to assemble to amend the Constitution of the State is a "Convention of the people," and the delegates thereto are their mere representatives, entrusted with all the powers the people themselves would have were they to meet together for the purpose of regulating the internal government and policy of the State, and of altering their Constitution.

We trust, therefore, that our people in selecting candidates will consider only their fitness for the important duties which will devolve upon the Convention, not the ability to hold office.

It is the purpose of Governor Caldwell to administer the laws of the State in the interests of all the people, and to that end he determined to avail himself of the wisdom, experience, learning, and patriotism of the best men of all parties, and to select for his cabinet such men as would be a credit to the State, and not a reproach to it.

Therefore he asks such gentlemen as Mr. Englehardt to give him a list of names and addresses of such men as he would like to have on his cabinet, and he hopes that papers like the *Journal* will point out to him in a list of friendly and just men, and advise him of the state of public opinion in a manner which will enable him to act in accordance with the best interests of a people whom it is his desire, as it is his duty and privilege to serve."

Of course we cannot say how accurately

THE JOURNAL reflects the sentiments of Governor Caldwell. The tone is seeming-

ly that of one who speaks by authority.

We sincerely trust that the Governor has indeed determined to pursue the course above indicated. We will always find the *Journal* ready to advise him of the state of public sentiment in a manner that will enable him to act in accord with the best interests of the people."

Had the advice and suggestions of THE JOURNAL been acted upon in the State heretofore the evils that are now upon us would have been much mitigated, if not altogether avoided.

It has been our wish to benefit the State rather than to promote partisan pretensions, and in the future, as in the past, whenever we shall be satisfied that a public officer has the good of North Carolina honestly at heart, we shall never point out his errors "in any spirit, save that of friendly and just criticism. That this has been our course in the past our columns with abundantly prove. The *Journal* thinks that under a misapprehension of its true character, we have treated too lightly the Governor's late proclamation, or "appeal," as it is termed. We do not think we misapprehend the purpose of that document and are of opinion that it was given in treating it too "glibly," we erred on the side of mercy toward the Governor.

We were not satisfied then, nor are we satisfied now, that the Governor's proclama-

tion was not issued in the interest of his party rather than of his State.

We are confident, however, that the Governor's

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Having given close with the correspondence having given the Governor the first and last word; he has no reason to complain that the public do not properly understand the case of his friends.

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In reply to our correspondent, we can give the assurance that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States do not apply to members of the Convention. That Amendment applies only to holding office under the United States or under any State. Being a member of a Constitutional Convention cannot, in any way

it adopted as reported by the Committee.

The Committee on Evangelistic Labor specifically report that of fifty-five Presbyteries, reports have been received from forty-two, viz: Charleston, Harrodsburg, Orange, Mecklenburg, Macon, Savanah, Atlanta, West Hanover, Lexington, Cookeville, Winchester, Montgomery, Birmingham, Nashville, Tuscaloosa, Central Ohio, Central Mississippi, Central Indiana, being less than one-half our number.

Of these eight only have Evangelists, viz: Orange 2, West Hanover 1, Pleasant 1, Nashville 1, 1, South Alabama 1, Central Mississippi 1, Central Texas 2, (part of their time,) Charlotte, notwithstanding its desolated territory 3, and will soon have a fourth, the support them all being raised mainly within the Presbytery; thus setting an example of imitation by the whole church.

The remaining eighteen that have no Evangelists, but missionary work is done partly by settled ministers, in all these Presbyteries. East Alabama hopes soon have one Evangelist and Mecklenburg

Rev. Dr. Wells moved that the Committee of Publication be instructed to print a paper concerning Valid Baptism in such form as they see proper. Adopted. Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick submitted the following Report, nominating trustees of the Board.

The Committee appointed to nominate persons to fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly, arising from the expiration of the term of office, but that the last General Assembly rejected the whole number of Trustees shall be reduced to nine, and that in order to effect this only three members shall be elected to fill the vacancies annually occurring.

That the places of five members of the Board of Trustees have been rendered vacant by the expiration of the term of office, but that the last General Assembly rejected the whole number of Trustees shall be reduced to nine, and that in order to effect this only three members shall be elected to fill the vacancies annually occurring.

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Hon. John Kerr and Giles Mehane have been nominated by the Conservatives of Caswell for Convention. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

[We shall have these nominations with pleasure. Throughout the State the best and ablest men are being put forward for Convention.—ED. JOURNAL.

1. That the places of five members of the Board of Trustees have been rendered vacant by the expiration of the term of office, but that the last General Assembly rejected the whole number of Trustees shall be reduced to nine, and that in order to effect this only three members shall be elected to fill the vacancies annually occurring.

2. That the following persons be appointed Trustees of the General Assembly for the term of three years from the present date, viz: The Rev. John Douglass, in L. Brown, Esq., and Col. John E. Brown.

After reading of the minutes of the General Assembly, it was, on motion, resolved that this Assembly be dissolved.

STATE NEWS.

The Statesville American calls loudly for public park.

Newbern rejoices over a 281 pound turkey.

Charlotte made \$16 through its Mayor's last Monday.

The Baptist Fair in Elizabeth city yielded \$100.

The different saw mills about Newbern in full blast.

The Siamese Twins are expected shortly to visit Raleigh.

Strawberries have just appeared in Asheville.

Improvements are constantly going on in Raleigh.

Rocky Mount is to have a factory for manufacture of farming implements.

Mad dogs are the latest sensation in Raleigh.

The Skating furore in Raleigh is at its height.

The Conservatives of Wake county meet Convention at Raleigh, on June 17th.

Four negroes in jail at Charlotte, charged with the murder of white persons! Radicals please copy.

Alex. Wadford has been jailed in Raleigh, for attempt at rape on Jane Harris, both colored.

Robert Bridgers, colored, has been arrested, charged with the murder of Mr. James Burden, of Bertie.

A number of Northern families have recently located near Reidsville, in Rockingham county.

Mrs. Sarah Wilkir died suddenly last Thursday evening in Rutherfordton, at the ripe age of 94 years.

The Conservatives of Lincoln county will meet in Convention on June 17th to nominate a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention.

The people of Gaston county lately held a meeting and adopted resolutions strongly condemning Judge Liggett's communication relative to affairs in that county.

The editorial visitors at Greensboro' were delightfully entertained in that place at the Benbow House, on last Tuesday night. They returned Northward yesterday.

The Rutherfordton Vindicator says: Cheering news from McDowell—all ablaze for Convention—Baptists and Conservatives join hands for reform and relief for the people. They intend to have peace, and a Convention to get rid of bad laws and oppressive taxation.

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THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.

The high winds have damaged the fruit and grape crops in Los Angeles.

From New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 31.

A terrible storm prevailed on the upper Hudson today. The hail stones measured four and a half inches.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

VIENNA, May 31.

The Pope's encyclical letter declares that the Italian guarantee's are a tissue of lies and hypocrisy.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Victor Hugo has been expelled from Belgium and is going to London.

Clarendon was shot on Saturday.

Le Franco succeeds Picard; General Gossy succeeds Leboeuf as Minister of War. Juve's Favre remains in the Ministry at the special request of M. Thiers.

Ploaid is to be made Governor of the Bank of France.

The "Mondo" announces that Joinville and Amblete have proclaimed themselves adherents to the manifesto of Chambord. The fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is now complete.

Bocheroft will certainly be condemned to death.

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SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, May 25, 1871.

EVENING SESSION.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Schofield telegraphs for reinforcements to fight the Indians in Arizona. It is stated that a regiment of cavalry he has wandered off. He was an infusible citizen, was deaf and dumb—a old Confederate soldier, and reappeared by his neighbors who are much interested to learn his whereabouts.

NOAH DAVIS, U. S. Attorney.

The Court then adjourned.

Holden is before the Southern Claims Committee to-day, swearing to the loyalty of certain citizens.

Colfax has departed Westward.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Joseph Murray was convicted to-day in the Court of General Sessions, of being implicated in the Central Park Bank robbery, and has been sentenced to twenty years in the State prison.

The discussion upon the resolutions concerning the Saugerties Bishop was resumed.

Rev. E. M. Forbes, read a prepared article touching Canon law in support of the position taken by him in this morning's discussion.

Hon. W. H. Battle, opposed the call for the question, and moved to recommit, addressing the Convention in support of his motion.

A discussion ensued participated in by the Rev. Messrs. Bronson and Forbes, and Hon. D. M. Barringer and W. H. Battle.

J. B. Batchelor asked that the resolutions be read again as he had just arrived, and was informed.

The Resolutions were re-read by Rev. Mr. Bronson, Chairman of the Committee.

The motion to recommit was opposed by Col. Fremont who called for the main question.

Here the B. & O. addressed the Convention at some length in regard to the Canons on the subject then before the Convention, after which Hon. W. H. Battle withdrew his motion to recommit and favored the main question.

The Asheville Pioneer informs its readers that the holders of claims against the Western Division of the Western N. C. railroad, are at last being paid their pro rata," about which they have been owing some time. Sixty thousand dollars have been disbursed, and the Pioneer says there is a fair prospect of the Company receiving additional funds sufficient to discharge the entire debt of the road, and have a surplus ample adequate to justify the resumption of work theron at an early day.

It would appear that the old difficulty between Mr. Hearne, of the "Telegraph" formerly of the "Advertiser" and Capt. Biggs, of the "Southerner," is about to be revived. Some time since, in an article in reference to the "Advertiser," Capt. Biggs, of the "Advertiser," was killed about one mile from his house, while en route to Winston on business a short time ago. Suspicion falls on a former employee of the murdered man.

The Baptists of Asheville have just finished their new church edifice, and dedicated it for the first time on the 21st, Rev. Messrs. Ammons and Stradley officiating.

Mrs. James Burden, an influential and highly esteemed citizen, living about twelve miles from Winston, was killed about one mile from his house, while en route to Winston on business a short time ago. Suspicion falls on a former employee of the murdered man.

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To-day we have only time to notice the weather but promise to ventilate and expose it more fully hereafter. Some weeks ago an attachment was sued out by the Hon. W. T. Doherty, attorney for Sol. & Bros., of Wilmington, against the goods of J. H. & P. Cohen, of this place, and it has leaked out that the Senators who voted against ratification were as follows:

Republicans—Messrs. Carpenter, Sprague and West, of Louisiana; Democrats—Messrs. Casserly, Davis, of Kentucky, Davis, of West Virginia, Kelly, of Oregon, Saulsbury, of Delaware, Stevenson, of Tennessee, of Kentucky, Stockton, of New Jersey, Thurman, of Ohio, and Vickery, of Maryland.

The Democratic Senators who voted for ratification were Senators Bayard, of Delaware, and Hamilton, of Maryland. Senator Blair was paired with Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, and Morrill, of Vermont.

The other Senators absent or not voting were Senators Brownlow, of Tennessee, Johnson, of Virginia, Cooper, of Tennessee, and Howe, of Wisconsin.

Washington Republican.

Christian Shaefer was shot and killed in Philadelphia by Conrad his tenant, keeper of beer saloon, because the former had advertised the goods in the saloon for sale, to dispossess him on account of non-payment of rent.

Mr. World.

Axton Wadford has been jailed in Raleigh, for attempt at rape on Jane Harris, both colored.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

The Convention Act.

We surrender much of our space to-day to the opinion of B. F. Moore, Esq., upon the constitutionality of the Convention Act. The position which Mr. Moore holds in the legal profession in North Carolina, entitles his opinion to as much, if not more respect than that of any other man in the State. It will probably carry with it greater weight upon the legal questions embraced than the opinion of any other man in North Carolina.

We commend it to our readers, and especially those who may have some doubts of the legality of the Act of the Assembly. It will go far towards settling at rest an issue which has been forced into the canvass by Gov. Caldwell, and is in fact the only one left to those who are desirous of curing our people by imposing upon their present Constitution.

Practical Reconstruction.

We have often said that the country had been cursed with too much reconstruction and too little reconciliation. We have had suffering enough. If we have indeed sinned, we have paid grievously for our errors. If legislation is the sword, if humiliation, if grief and suffering could have restored the old order of things, then reconstruction would have been completed long since. We have undergone defeat; we have submitted to a revolution in all social and civil affairs; we have had Federal garrisons throughout the length and breadth of our section. Oodium has been heaped upon our cause and our leaders have been dishonored. Our principles have been spit upon, and our sympathies of affection and of patriotism have been derided. And yet reconstruction is incomplete. The Presidents and Congress consume most of their time in patching up the work of hate and tyranny. Federal soldiers still garrison our towns and cities, and our best and wisest men are still denied the rights of free citizenship. The Southern people remain alienated—nay, the government has done and is still doing all in its power to check the growth of a common sympathy between the people of the different sections of our country.

One tear dropped by the North over the grave of Robert Lee, would do more to conquer the Southern heart than a sea of blood and a thousand giblets. One spark of genuine feeling manifested towards a crushed and suffering people would more effectively secure their affection, loyalty—if you please—that a garrison in every Southern household. Sympathy, kindness, the consolation of friends and brothers, are what is wanted to win us back. Permit us to mourn over ruined hopes and broken fortunes. Respect the sanctity and the dignity of our grief and suffering. Honor our dead and living heroes, not brand them as "traitors" and "rebels."

These facts begin to impress themselves upon the more thoughtful portion of the Northern people, and the hatreds and prejudices of the Southern people with which they have chilled their hearts, begin to thaw, and occasionally we are permitted to enjoy the genial sunshine of sympathy and kindness. Recently we have noticed the following announcement among the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature: "The lower House passed to its second reading a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the use of Washington Cemetery, Maryland, to be expended in removing to said Cemetery the bodies of Confederate soldiers buried in scattered places in Pennsylvania. The vote stood yeas 47; nays 35."

There is more practical reconstruction in such action than all the legislation of Congress, costing nearly as many millions.

We need nothing to teach us our duties. We want sympathy. We must be taught to feel that we are citizens of a common country with equal rights and equal privileges. We want reconciliation to go hand in hand with reconstruction.

Bolstering.

It will be remembered that, pending the impeachment of Holden, and in anticipation, as it were, of the charges which he apprehended might be preferred against himself, Chief Justice Pearson sought to bring before the Senate, in a rather surreptitious manner, a vindication of his shameless conduct during the "Ku-Klux campaign" of last summer. The fact that, at such a time and under such circumstances, he essayed such a defense, is the most incontrovertible evidence that he thought an apology necessary. An independent, honest, fearless, high-minded Judge, sustained by the consciousness of duty performed—having the *mens conscientia recti*—would have disdained parley with cavillers, and would have been willing to leave with Time, which "sets all things even," his justification. The Senate signally and properly rebuked this unseemly and undignified effort, on the part of the Chief Justice, by denying him, in an indignant and summary manner, the coveted hearing.

Not to be baffled in his indecent haste at self-exaltation, the Chief Justice seeks another audience. We observe in the recently published volume of the Supreme Court Reports for the last term, an appendix, in which is incorporated the same paper that, we suppose, was rejected by the Senate, and wherein Judge Pearson extenuates his course in the *Kirk Habeas Corpus* cases. Except protestations of honesty, it contains no reasons for his extraordinary conduct, with which the public are not already familiar. And such protestations, we submit, will not, and ought not, to weigh a feather, in the face of the fact that the great Writ of Right was practically denied, by him whose duty it was to enforce it, to scores of oppressed and incarcerated citizens.

The Chief Justice, himself, by his own showing, is not satisfied that these *ex post facto* protestations will "go down" with an outraged and indignant people; and, accordingly, he invokes a bolstering endorsement from his Associate Justices. This we have in the shape of a joint dictum

from Messrs. Read, Dick and Settle, and an independent struggle on the part of Judge Rodman. We see nothing in either but fulsome laudation of their chief and a gratuitous fling at the Press by the latter. The ready facility with which the lesser lights twinkle at the bidding of the central luminary is rather amusing, if it is not even more puerile and disgusting. They remind us of the Messrs. Pike and Pack in one of Dickens' novels, who, whenever their patrons Hawk and Verisop, indulged in a hasty "ho-ho," immediately an invariably replied with a cackhanded "he-he."

Was there ever such a spectacle before? The chief judicial officer of the State apologizing for official dereliction in the gravest of the duties he could possibly have been called on to discharge, and his associates on the bench rushing to aid him in the singular and anomalous effort! We trust that the like may never be seen in North Carolina, or any other civilized country, whose pride has been in its jurisprudence and its judiciary.

Practical Jobbing.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) *Journal* tells that "a prominent New York Republican politician was standing in front of Willard's a day or two ago, when two horses drawing a wagon loaded with stone from Grant's Quarry started to run away. Instantly the politician started in chase of the team, and on his return to the crowd of friends who had remained in the admiring of his effective running qualities, in response to an inquiry as to the cause of his anxiety, he remarked: 'I am supposed to be a supporter of this administration, and how could I stand tamely by and see the destruction of the property of the President?' This was enjoyed of course as a good joke; but it is not a sad commentary on the times when such things are regarded with complacency? Yet here there is an universal recognition of the fact of the universal character of the administration. Miles of walls are being erected around the national cemeteries at Arlington and Alexandria, composed of the Seneca stone, from what is now so widely known as Grant's quarry."

The President has grown exceedingly rich through gifts and robbery; and it must be confessed the whole does not tell very well for the official reputation of the country. It is a part and parcel, however, of sham Republicanism, and must be placed to its account.

Federal Soldiers.

Federal soldiers seem to be the great bugbear by which President Grant and the Radical party expect to frighten our people into their support, or through which they expect to manage the elections in the South. We are threatened continually with "National" troops, and many detached companies are quartered about the national cemeteries at Arlington and Alexandria, composed of the Seneca stone, from what is now so widely known as Grant's quarry."

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Proceedings of the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, May 25, 1871.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, Bishop Atkinson in the chair.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings were read, corrected and approved.

On motion of Hon. W. H. Battle, the Secretary was allowed to choose an Assistant. Adopted.

The Rev. Israel Harding, who had kindly offered his services, was chosen by Mr. Tillinghast as Assistant Secretary.

The Bishop delivered his Annual Address, which was, on motion of Rev. Dr. Watson, referred to the Committee on the *Democrat*, unqualifiedly endorsing the call for a State Convention, were unanimously adopted. Hurrah for old Mecklenburg!

On Canonics—Rev. J. C. Husk, Rev. B. Bronson, Gen. J. G. Martin.

On Finance—Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. G. B. Whetmore, Hon. R. H. Smith, Col. S. B. Fremont, R. H. Battle, Esq.

On Elections—Rev. R. B. Sutton, Rev. C. T. Bland, John White, Esq.

On New Parishes—Rev. Israel Harding, Rev. N. F. Matthe, Weddell, Esq.

Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

From Extra of Warrenton Gazette.

Gen. Early's Advance on Washington.

In the last Southern Magazine, Gen. Jubal A. Early publishes an account of his advance upon Washington in the summer of 1864, in reply to the criticisms of J. Esten Cooke, in his Life of Lee. It is a very lengthy paper, and full of interest to the student of strategic operations, but we can only find room for the closing paragraph, which is aimed at the newspaper general's and wheel corner oiler, and is a shot from one who suffered much injustice at their hands:

Resolved, That the Delegates to the next General Convention be instructed to introduce into that body such measures as may authorize the Dioceses to elect Suffragan Bishops.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three, two Clergyman and one Layman, be appointed by the Bishop to confer with experienced Canonists in the framing of a Canon in relation to the appointment of Suffragan Bishops, which may be submitted to the consideration of the next General Convention.

Resolved, That the Bishop of this Diocese be requested to communicate to each Bishop as he may desire, especially interested in securing the election of Suffragan Bishops, the resolution of this Convention, and gain, if possible, their co-operation.

On motion of Col. S. L. Fremont, discussion upon the resolutions was made the special order for 12 o'clock.

C. M. T. TO RAISE AN EPISCOPAL FUND.

Hon. K. P. Battle, as one of the Committee, reported that he had on hand about \$100 collected by him from several Parishes and was ready to report to the Chairman of the Committee, whom he understood to be Col. Fremont, but now learned that he resigned since adjournment of last Convention. He would now move that a new Committee be appointed, residents of the same locality, and suggested Wilmington as the point. Col. Fremont objected, said Raleigh should be the place and offered in support thereof several considerations—1st, It was the home of Hon. K. P. Battle, who was eminently qualified as the Chairman of the Committee. 2nd. It was centrally located, and lastly, there were many State bonds laying around Raleigh which might be collected. He knew of no point better suited than Raleigh. He had on his subscription list about \$500 in good money.

Mr. Battle said most of the bonds had gone out of Raleigh, many to the Railroad, of which his friend Col. Fremont was Superintendent. He advocated Wilmington, not only as being well located, but also the home of the Treasurer, who would assist the Committee.

The Bishop stated there was no motion before the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Watson moved a Committee be appointed with headquarters at Raleigh.

Hon. K. P. Battle moved to amend by substituting Wilmington.

Hon. R. H. Sutton suggested that the whole matter be withdrawn, and the Committee be allowed further time to render their report.

Dr. J. D. Boswell, as Treasurer of the Convention, submitted his Annual Report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Rev. Mr. Patterson moved that when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at St. John's Church, Wilmington.

Mr. J. S. Henderson moved to amend by striking out St. John's, Wilmington, and inserting St. Luke's, Salisbury.

J. Burgwin McRae moved to substitute St. John's Church, Fayetteville, and the whole matter be made the special order for 5 o'clock, p. m.

The special order was agreed to.

Col. Fremont offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following shall be added to the rules of order, Thursday and Friday each session shall be limited entirely to legislative business, and upon no other day of the session, such unfinished business may be disposed of on Saturday by a vote of two-thirds of the Parishes represented and a majority of the Clergy.

In action the resolution was referred to Committee on Canons.

On motion of Rev. J. C. Huske it was resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the rule by which the assessment is made for the Bishop's salary and contingent expenses of this Convention, or devising another simplifying it as that the rate shall not exceed one dollar and a half on each communicant.

The special order for 12 o'clock, the consideration of the resolution was referred to Suffragan Bishops, was taken up.

A long correspondence ensued between these two gentlemen, which resulted in the delivery, by Col. White, of a formal demand from Mr. Turner. This, with Gov. Caldwell's reply, we give here, as extracted from the Raleigh *Telegram*, in which the entire correspondence is published.

It will be seen, by the tenor of Mr. Turner's note, was referred by Governor Caldwell to Major Wm. A. Hearne, of the *Telegraph*. A long correspondence ensued between these two gentlemen, which resulted in the delivery, by Col. White, of a formal demand from Mr. Turner. This, with Gov. Caldwell's reply, we give here, as extracted from the Raleigh *Telegram*, in which the entire correspondence is published.

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